1: Graebner--64 E-4 (no date) 1909 ON13 Santa Cruz ON13

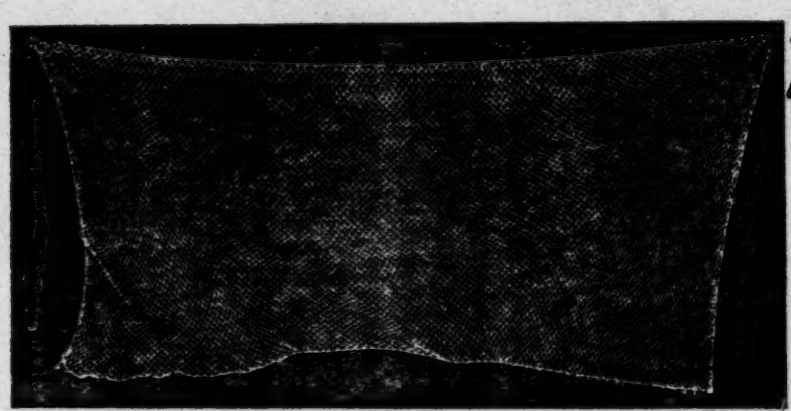
[103 cont.] 301
hair ornament (7).

7. Cf. p. 10.

Fishing, Boats, Trade

Fishing on Santa Cruz is carried on with nets, fishing 226
tackle, kites, nooses, arrows, and weirs (8). Concerning net

8. Fishing, more specifically net fishing (presumably with hand nets, as in Fig. 34), is also carried on by the women on Vanikoro. D'Urville, p. 183. Gaimard, ibid., pp. 336, 344. [162]



227 ● [285]

Fig. 33. Barrier Net (R.-J.-M. 4064, Joest Coll.), 3 meters long.

forms, we are familiar with a larger [Fig. 33 appears here] [104]
barrier-net (Fig. 33), a hand net with rattan hoop (Fig. 34), and
the net trap like the one used in Samoa (1). [Figs. 34 and 35 [171]

1. mpo; Berlin VI 16192, "North Bay" (Thilenius).

227

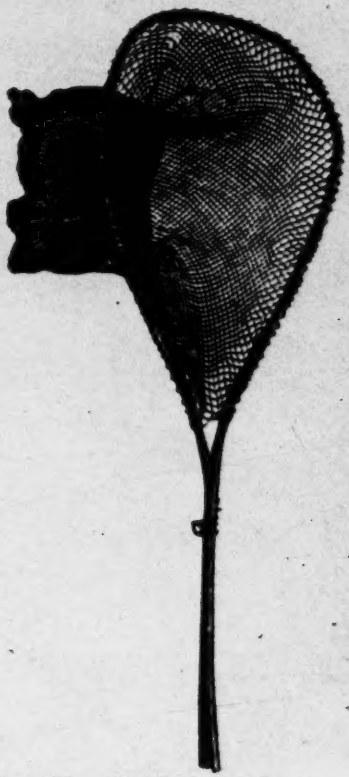


Fig. 34. Hand net with rattan hoop (Berlin VI 16191, Thilenius Coll.), North Bay; 78 cm. long.

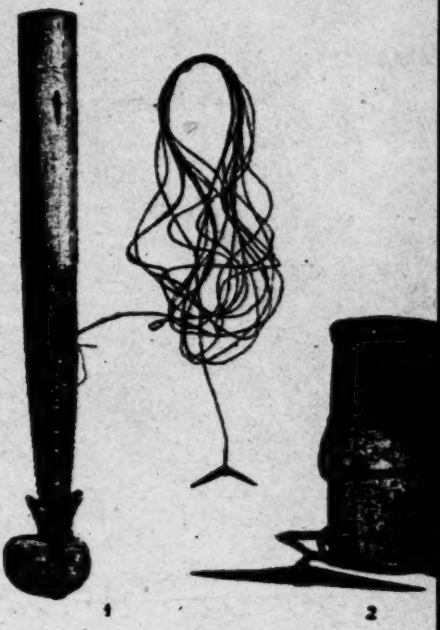


Fig. 35. Fishing Tackle. 1. With tortoise shell hook, wooden float with stone sinker (R.-J.-M. 4024, Joest Coll.); float 31.5 cm., string five meters long. 2. tro with wooden stick and wooden float (Berlin VI 16174b, Thilenius Coll.) North Bay; float 10.5 cm. long.

[104 cont.]
227 here.] As for fishing tackle, strangely enough, not one of the
[171] Polynesian forms is known from the group, thus no fishhook in
the actual sense of the word. The Santa Cruz hook for catching
[226] flying fish consists of a small, straight or obtuse angled, wooden
or tortoise-shell bar sharpened to a point on both sides, in the
center of which the fishing line is fastened. The other end of
the line is fastened to a float,which in rarer cases (Fig. 35, No.
2) consists of a simple short wooden cylinder, usually of the
form shown in Figure 35, No. 1, with an upper part of wood,
colored red, and a stone tied below. As a result of this con-
struction, the float stands vertically in the water and the upper
part remains visible above the surface (2). In kite fishing, as

2. Edge-Partington, I, 161, No. 1.
Codrington, The Melanesians, p. 317.
Dewar, p. 248.

elsewhere in [105] the South Seas, the actual [Fig. 36 appears
here] catching device is a cobweb floating in the water and
fastened to the kite with a string, in which the fish is caught by
221 the teeth (1). Sharks, which are a popular festive-day treat,
[212]

1. Codrington, p. 318. Joest in
Baessler, p. 376.

[171] are caught with nooses, as in Samoa, and, to be sure, from the
platform of the boat. The shark is attracted by a rattle made of
coconut shells (Fig. 36), guided into the noose by bait held out
to it (Fig. 37), [Fig. 37 appears here] [106] pulled on board
by means of the noose which is quickly drawn tight, and killed
with the four-edged shark club. Sometimes a second noose is
fastened to this club and is drawn over the tail of the captured
shark [Fig. 38 appears here] in order to hold it more securely
and get it safely on board (1). The fish arrows (Fig. 38)

1. Edge-Partington, I, 167. Joest
in Baessler, p. 376.

1: Graebner--65 E-4 (no date) 1909 ON13 Santa Cruz ON13

227.

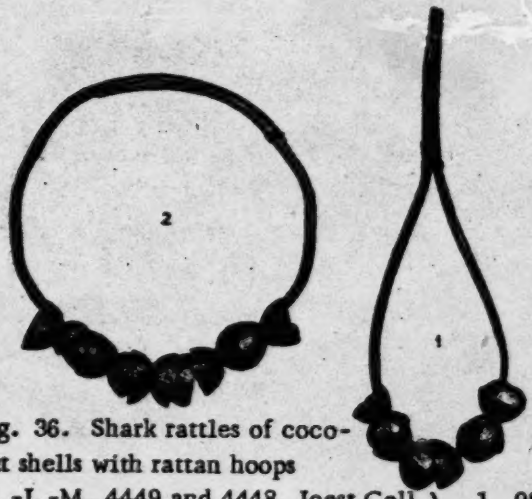
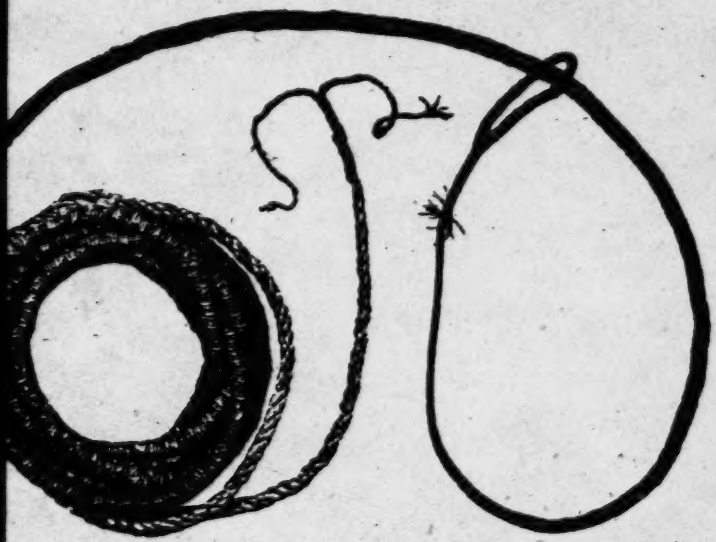


Fig. 36. Shark rattles of coconut shells with rattan hoops (R.-J.-M. 4449 and 4448, Joest Coll.). 1. 98 cm. long. 2. 55 cm. in diameter.



[223]

Fig. 37. Shark noose (R.-J.-M. 4451, Joest Coll.); total length 12 meters. Twisted rope, partly wound with plaited string.

227 [106 cont.] The fish arrows (Fig. 38) represent the ordinary type with three wooden points (2). Dalrymple

2. Dillon, pp. 152, 273. Berlin VI 16167a is absolutely identical with Fig. 38 and therefore is not from the New Hebrides.

is the only author who mentions fish spears, but perhaps he is simply referring to the fish arrows, which he does not mention. According to him, they were used at low tide in order to spear the fish caught in the weirs (3).

3. Dalrymple, pp. 79, 195.

501

The boats of Santa Cruz, which apparently are the same throughout the entire group, may be divided into two types, with the exception of the double boats mentioned only in the old Spanish accounts (4): small rowboats, which as a rule hold

[484]

4. Dalrymple, p. 78.

only two to three men and are used for trips along the coast and probably mostly for fishing, and large sailboats which provide communication between the islands (5). They are basically alike in

5. Dalrymple, pp. 78, 88. Carteret, p. 359. Dillon, p. 152. Coote, pp. 151 f.

Fig. 38. Fish arrow (tepéla; Berlin VI 16209, Thilenius Coll.), South Bay. Three points with barbed hooks turned inward. Shaft [531] decorated with longitudinal wavy lines.

/184 cont./
supply, which has undergone a kind of process of fermentation, is greedily consumed (1).]

1. [O'Ferrall, section "Matema." Coombe, pp. 204 f.]

As far as I know, the inhabitants of Nitendi do not use sago, but the Reef Islanders do. They spend a few months of each year in Nitendi, where, for example, in Carlisle Bay, they have acquired land and /185/ founded a colony. There they obtain sago (1), which they store in plaited cylinders three meters

1. [Speiser, Südsee, p. 301.]

long and about 40 centimeters in diameter. These /Fig. 27 appears here/ tubes are hung in the men's house under the ridge beam. The plaiting is very simple (Fig. 28).

[Half-wild pigs are kept. Stone /Fig. 28 appears here/ walls around the villages and plantings serve to keep them away. After a meal the natives take the leftovers into the bush and call the pigs, who recognize their master's voice perfectly. Sometimes an ear ring, or nowadays a piece of red cloth, are put in the ears of the pigs (2).]

2. [O'Ferrall, section "Headmen." Strange pigs that get into the plantings may be killed and consumed.]

Fishing and Hunting

Fishing is exclusively men's work, as is the making of nets (3). Fishing has been highly perfected, and nets are made

[Text continues on p. 73--Analyst]

3. [See below, pp. 99 f.]

/185 cont./

227 from the coarsest to the finest quality. There are seines up to 11 meters long and one meter wide, /186/ which are held out by means of sinkers of shells or pieces of coral and cylindrical floats made of very light wood (1). Sink-nets (2) with sides up

1. [Ethn., I, p. 103, Fig. 33, is perhaps a smaller kind of such seine without sinker and float.]

[224] 2. [Graebner, Ethn., I, p. 104, calls them net-traps because the net slides freely on the cords connecting the bent sticks and, when the fish strikes in the net, draws together toward the center. Compare the description of similar nets from Samoa in Aug. Kraemer, Die Samoa-Inseln, II, pp. 177 f., and in Thilenius, Ethnographische Ergebnisse aus Melanesien /Ethnographic Results from Melanesia/, pp. 53f.]

[113]

to one and a half meters long are to be found, the smaller ones often plaited out of particularly fine string. They are fastened to bent wooden sticks tied crosswise, which are often weighted with small stones at the ends (Fig. 29). A stouter cord at the point where the sticks cross serves for drawing up the nets. The large sink-nets are grasped directly by the bent sticks. [On the 226 Reef island Matema /Fig. 29 appears here/ the hauls of fish borne in by the tide are surrounded and the fish caught with hand nets. The natives then kill them by biting them in back of the head and toss them over their shoulders, whereupon they are caught by boys and are strung on strips of plant fiber drawn through their gills (3). On Nitendi the first needlefish /Belone

226 /186 cont./

3. [O'Ferrall, section "Matema" = Coombe, pp. 197 f.]

[825] On Nitendi the first needlefish / Belone belone/ caught with the kite are sometimes used as bait and then the others that inquisitively come swimming up are caught with hand nets (4). The hand net also serves for catching the fish that

4. [Coombe, p. 173.]

[227]

Fig. 29. Sink-net (Ba V 1958); ca. 1/4 natural size.

have been trapped in the weirs (5).]

5. [Speiser, Südsee, p. 298.]

[227] The kites for catching fish are very simply made out of leaves and a wooden frame tied and fastened together. The kite string is at the same time the fishing line and is said to be five fathoms long from the kite. /187/ At the end of it is the bait, consisting of a ball of spider webs (1).

/187 cont./

226

1. [Cf. Ethn., I, pp. 104 f. Supplementary literature: Girieud and Herrenschmidt, p. 106; Coombe, pp. 172 f. There is a recent illustration of a kite with bait from the Reef Islands in H. Balfour, "Kite-fishing," in Essays and Studies Presented to W. Ridgeway (1913), pp. 597 f., with Figs. 18 and 19, to which the kites from Vanikoro shown in Lennier, Pl. III, correspond. The specimens brought back by Speiser differ chiefly in that the lower edge of the body of the kite projects triangularly in the center and the connection between the longitudinal rib and the two cross ribs consists of cord rather than leaf strips. There is a strange note by Jennings, JAI, XXVIII, p. 165, according to which kites made of bark cloth and reeds are used on Santa Cruz "for driving flying fish" /cited in English/.]

[113]

[227]

227
226

The plaited bait-cord used for catching sharks (2) is

2. [Ethn., I, pp. 105 f. Of the shark illustrated there, only the first form is confirmed for Santa Cruz by the specimen reproduced in Edge-Partington and Heape, I, 167, No. 1; the second one, however, corresponds to the first so precisely in the way the hoop is put together that it must be of the same origin. -- The bait cord and shark rattle from Vanikoro in Lennier, Pl. IV, and Cat., p. VII.]

about ten meters long and not quite as thick as a finger. Two

/187 cont./
226 [227] snail shells are strung on one end, probably serving as sinkers, while the line itself runs out into two thin /Fig. 30 appears here/ ends to which a bait fish is probably tied (3). [By tossing out and

3. [According to Coombe, p. 173, a piece of raw pork. The remark by Speiser, Südsee, p. 297, about spider webs being tied on is, as he says, a mistake.]

[114]

drawing in the line the shark is lured into the noose, with the other end of which the boat is rowed to shore where the shark is brought up on land and its head bashed in with the shark club (4).

4. [Speiser, Südsee, p. 297. According to Coombe, p. 173, the shark, when it is exhausted, is pulled onto the outrigger while the boat is still in the water and is killed with the club (cf. also Joest in Baessler, p. 376).]

227 Besides square shark clubs (5), there are also some that are round

5. [Cf. Edge-Partington and Heape, I, 167, No. 3.]

in cross-section (Fig. 30).] /Fig. 31 appears here./

The floating weirs [Fig. 31] are very clever. /188/ They are funnel-shaped frames made of thorny vines, with the thorns on the inside and directed toward the tip of the funnel. This funnel is fastened to a wooden float. When a fish swims [226] into the funnel, its gills are caught on the thorns. These weir-baskets /Fig. 32 appears here/ are up to 30 centimeters long.

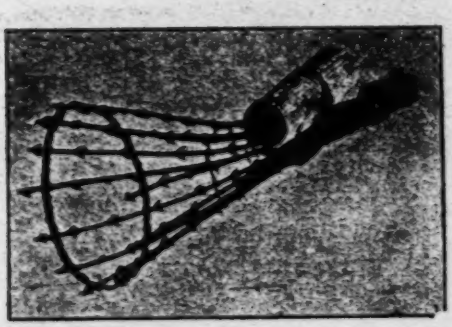
Besides the fish arrows with three points [as in Ethn., I, p. 106, Fig. 38], there are also some with four points [Fig.

[Text continues on p.78--Analyst]

2: Speiser--77 E-4,5 (1912) 1916 ON13 Santa Cruz ON13

227

[Fig. 30.] Round shark-club (R.-J.-M. 29417, Speiser Coll.; 51 1/2 cm. long.



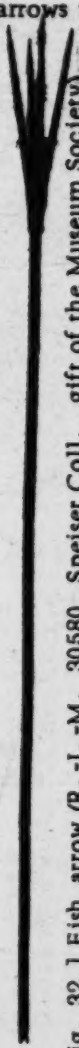
[Fig. 31.] Floating weir-basket (R.-J.-M 29418, Speiser Coll.) of thorny rods tied together in the shape of a funnel, with a float made out of a light cylindrical piece of wood; 22 cm. long.

/188 cont./

227 32] (1). These are reed shafts about as thick as a finger and 100-

[224]

1. [According to O'Ferrall, section "A Club-House," and Coombe, p. 187, they are used to shoot bats (Pteropus). Concerning the fish arrows they say that they are provided with points made of tree fern.]



[Fig. 32.] Fish arrow (R.-J.-M. 30580, Speiser Coll., gift of the Museum Society), four-pronged with barbed hooks on both sides; 1.12 meters long.

[284]

107 centimeters long, in the forepart of which are set the four points carved with flat barbed hooks and tied with coconut cord. An additional lashing in front at the points is supposed to prevent them from spreading.

[Fishhooks of tortoise shell, wood, and shell are often mentioned without being described in more detail (2).]

2. [For Nitendi, cf. Coombe, p. 175 (tortoise shell); G. Lennier, Cat., p. V (tortoise shell and wood). For the Reef Islands, cf. Girieud and Herrenschmidt, p. 106 (tortoise shell and shell). It can hardly be assumed that in all these cases only fishing lines for flying fish are referred to (Ethn., I, p. 104, Fig. 35).]

226

The construction of a weir (3) such

3. [Cf. Ethn., I, p. 106. Speiser, Südsee, p. 298.]

as may be found along almost the entire uninhabited and flat east coast of Graciosa Bay is to be seen in Fig. 33.

1 [i.e., -four pointed "fish" arrows --analyst]